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THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE BESOM OF REFORM IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Important Matters For Congress to Consider at Its Next Session—Alleged Evils That Are Being Corrected.

Washington—National News.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In some important and in many minor ways the treasury bookkeeping, which is still largely on the old war footing of more than twenty years ago, is susceptible of improvement. While some organs are crying out that Mr. Cleveland, when they did not help to elect, is not distributing the offices to their liking, the president and Secretary Manning regard as of greater importance that thorough "examination of the books" about which there was a good deal of talk last year.

The president insists on weeding out of the public service all incapable or dishonest officials and all who have misused their official place and influence for partisan ends, and he is putting into the places of such persons capable and honest men as quickly as he can satisfy himself of the character and capacity of those recommended to him. But he does not think reform stops with that. He requires a general tightening up of the administrative business.

An order has been issued to disbursing officers to turn all the funds in their hands into the nearest sub-treasuries, and these to report to the treasury department by telegraph that those sums have been actually deposited. In this way Mr. Manning can make himself reasonably sure that there are no hidden defalcations or cooking of accounts; and he will therefore open up accounts and advance money as it is required for payment. He is of the opinion that much the greater part of the payments of disbursing officers can be more safely and economically made by checks from the treasury department; and it is probable that he will endeavor to establish a system of this kind. It is possible that he may need the help of congress to accomplish this. An examination of the manner in which the sinking fund has been managed shows that in some years at least the charges have been made not only on what the government owed, but also on some parts of its assets, so that the amount to be set apart according to law has been calculated on a basis considerably too large. Thus, aside from the old contention that the sinking fund has been largely overpaid—about which Mr. Manning has not expressed any opinion as yet—it appears that the one per cent. set aside has been up on the gross debt, without deducting the free cash in the treasury, which has at times amounted to what would have made a large deduction.

Such "tightening up" of the work of the administration which is going on in all the departments is tedious and difficult work for the Democrats, who have so long been unused to administrative work. But it is impossible for the Republicans, under whose management the numerous abuses to be remedied had grown up, and who, if they attempted reforms, had to strike down their own friends on every hand. So long ago as in December, 1875, when the Democrats for the first time since 1848 had control of the house of representatives and determined on a rigid economy and extirpation of abuses, the late Gen. Garfield said to a correspondent: "I am glad the Democrats have come in. There are great abuses which ought to be remedied. One party has had full sway for many years and has been extravagant and wasteful of the public money. We can not cure these evils, because too many of our own people are concerned in them. We should be hitting our friends all the time, and we can not, therefore, make those reforms and economies, which yet ought to be made. Hence I am glad the Democrats have once more control of the house, and the appropriations. They can cut and slash without hurting their own side; and a good deal of cutting is needed."

In connection with this general "tightening up" of administrative matters, it is possible the president may suggest to congress the expediency of adopting a better, because more easily understood, system of balancing the authorized expenditures and appropriations, with the object of avoiding such tax levies upon the people as for some years were made, and which drew from them immense sums of surplus revenue. Over a hundred millions per annum, during several years of taxes, were forced from the people's pockets more than what was needed for the most liberal scale of expenditures.

The plan which is under consideration as proper to be suggested to congress in the interest of economical government is that for each of the great, permanent and necessary branches of expenditure congress should set apart the revenues from certain named sources. For example, taking the estimates for the current fiscal year as they were presented to congress by Secretary McCulloch last year, and it is found that the revenue from home distilled spirits and from imported wine and spirits suffices to pay and safely cover the interest on the public debt and the regular pensions. The legislative, executive and judicial expenditures, those for foreign intercourse and a large list of miscellaneous but permanent expenses are in like manner covered by the tax on home and imported tobacco and cigars, and the duty on silks and high grades of imported cotton goods. The cost of the army and of fortifications on a very liberal scale for the latter is a good deal more than covered by the revenue from cigars. The cost of the navy, including new ships, is covered by the revenue from home and imported fermented liquors and on imported wines. The cost of the interior department, including Indians but excluding pensions before provided for, of any deficiency in the postoffice, and of the District of Columbia, repayments of customs and internal revenue charges and some other matters are covered by receipts from public lands, customs fees and other fees and a number of miscellaneous sources, all fairly constant and to be found on the treasury books.

In this way certain specific taxes are found to cover certain specific and constant expenditures, and to cover them safely, as is shown by a long experience. There remain other expenditures—the sinking fund, which has been greatly overpaid, the arrears of pensions, internal improvements, public buildings and subsidies of various kinds. For these, with the exception of the first, congress makes appropriations at each session according to its humor. Sometimes it is extravagant, sometimes penurious. But after the account above given is closed it has still a large mass of customs duties to work on, and it would certainly be a very great advantage if it should deal first and separately with the great, permanent and necessary branches of expenditure, and then each a corresponding and sufficient branch of income or revenue, and having done this and got it out of the way then arrange the remaining taxes according to the exact amount it chooses to appropriate under those heads, for which the appropriations vary greatly from year to year. It ought of course to do this on the same system, setting

UNGUARDED COASTS.

SOME DOUBTS WHETHER BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

Worthless Old Iron Pots and Obsolete Old Arms—The Irish and the Tories—Dublin is Satisfied With the Attitude of the Government—Foreign.

LONDON, July 22.—"Britannia Rules the Waves" is not much sung. The fact is she does not. The waves, rather, rule Britannia. Under this view all the mayors of the United Kingdom who had been enjoying the hospitality of the freshly baroneted lord mayor joined with him in a conference.

This was "to promote the objects of the Naval Volunteer Home Defence association," an idea well calculated to make Drake, Banbow and Nelson turn in their graves. The aim is to stimulate the local efforts of seaports to defend themselves and raise funds from the country in aid of that object. The conference resulted in a resolution to form local committees from Land's End to the Hebrides and Dover to the Orkneys to forward the local defense of the sea coast.

It is a humiliating fact for Great Britain that she is the least fortified country in Europe. Thames mud alone protects London against a hostile fleet and Mersey shallows Liverpool. Thirty seaport towns are ready open to Russian iron-clads imitating the unannounced, sudden, plucky and daring attack by Nelson on Copenhagen.

Only the day before this conference deputations waited on the first lord of the admiralty from the seaports, urging that the English navy should be—well, un-Roched. England's splendid fleet exists on paper, as did Napoleon III's splendid army in 1870. Half of her vessels are worthless old iron pots. Four-fifths of her crystal walls are unguaranteed. Her senior service is starved. Her obsolete old arms are only fit for exhibition in a naval museum.

Indeed, in order to view the condition of the British admiralty, Secretary Whitney might take an August trip of relaxation. He might also answer the new admiralty lord's puzzling conundrum—how his predecessor, according to a recent parliament document, spent per cent. over the money allotted to him for disarmament, and yet all the while kept no record of extraordinary facts; for has not Secretary Whitney access to the records of ex-Secretary Chandler?

IRELAND REJOICED.

DUBLIN, July 22.—All parties here are delighted with the result of the debate in the house of lords on Lord Ashbourne's bill for the purpose of providing for the purchase of the land for the Irish people. The bill is in accordance to the wishes of its people, thus emancipating the government from the traditions of the hated castle and stopping the old repressive, harrising systems.

Lord Carnarvon rode out daily attended by a groom armed with a whip, and Lady Carnarvon shops over Dublin guarded by an Irish maid. An attempt is evidently now making to maintain the elementary principles of good government—viz., to know the wants and wishes of the people and understand the mischief which they suffer under and the remedy, not with Cromwellian touches of fear and sword or the silence of the scaffold, but with firmness tempered by justice. All this turning over a new leaf is said by the Gladstonians here to be a mere electioneering trick. Our people are ready to accept any motive that rid it of the hateful coercion and destroys serfdom and Fouchism.

Irish-Americans will be glad to know that the new bill provides that the state will advance the whole purchase money to occupying tenants if desired, or will lend three-fourths of the purchase money at four per cent. for forty-nine years, utilizing the Irish church surplus to save the state from an ultimate possibility of loss. The bill limits the amount advanced to \$5,000,000, and all may be advanced in a single year. This, also, is called an electioneering trick by liberal Englishmen.

KASSALA ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch from Cairo states that a large body of rebels made a vigorous attack on Kassala and attempted to take it by storm. They attacked the place in three points, but the garrison succeeded in repelling them at every point. The garrison then sallied forth and pressed the retreating enemy so closely that they fled, leaving behind two thousand oxen and sheep and seven hundred rifles, and a quantity of ammunition. The rebels lost fully three thousand and in killed and wounded. The casualties to the garrison was small.

AFRICAN MASSACRE.

LONDON, July 22.—Advice from the west African coast states the army of the king of Dahomey recently made an unexpected descent on several coast villages peopled by French settlers. They ruthlessly massacred the men, women and children. A thousand settlers were taken prisoners and put to death, and then razed and eaten.

DEATH ROLL.

MADRID, July 22.—Reports from the cholera infected districts throughout Spain show the disease to be spreading. For the past twenty-four hours 933 deaths and 3,417 new cases are reported. In Madrid nineteen new cases and thirteen deaths occurred. The scourge has invaded the cities and provinces of Burgos, Almeria and Guadalajara.

ESTABLISHED HIS BROTHER.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Wm. Wirblichski is a boss in the Lehigh Valley coal yards. His brother Gottlieb works at the same place. Gottlieb is jealous of William's standing with his employers and has frequently provoked quarrels with him on that account. Gottlieb began to abuse William, who told him to go away. At this Gottlieb knotted William down. The latter was in the act of ejecting Gottlieb from the premises when he drew a knife and stabbed William in the left side, inflicting a dangerous wound. Gottlieb was arrested.

BETRAYED KILLED.

BLOOMFIELD, Ia., July 22.—In Bedford, Thurston Gibbs, a young married man, was killed by Ivey Kimball, a girl of fifteen years, daughter of the president of a bank. Miss Kimball told this story: "When only fourteen years of age I betrayed her. After that he frequently compelled her to accede to his demands ever since his marriage. She told him her condition, and asked him what she should do. He laughed at her, and said no one would believe her story."

MANY INDICTMENTS.

TOLEDO, O., July 22.—The grand jury investigating the Pullman strike which opened June 23 has returned the following indictments: For murder in the first degree, ten; second degree, seven; manslaughter, five; shooting with intent to kill, seven; assault with intent to kill, thirty-eight; malicious destruction of property, twenty. Thirty-three of the indicted men are in jail.

A BIJOU BLAZE.

Harry Dixey Prevents a Panic by His Cool Head and Acting.

NEW YORK, July 22.—During the second act of "Adonia" at the Bijou theatre, the stage accidentally caught fire and a panic was prevented by Harry Dixey's presence of mind. "I'm blind, I'm blind," pathetically exclaimed that paragon of "old men," "Cunion Turk" (Mr. George Howard), and as he groped about the stage there was even more realism in his simulation than he intended.

Stumbling against the footlights he kicked over one of them and warmed his toes so severely and suddenly that his very real exclamation of pain absolutely threw the audience into a paroxysm of laughter. Most of the audience supposed Dixey's entrance during the next scene "was all in the play," though he brought the absurd dialogue between the fat "Rosetta" and the black-hearted "Marquis de Baccarat" to a sudden stop.

He was accompanied by two firemen carrying an extinguisher and, an ax. Quietly mentioning to the audience Dixey said, still talking in his inimitable Irvingian: "Keep your seats, ladies and gentlemen, there's nothing wrong." Most of those present supposed it was all part of the play until the fireman turned on his extinguisher and a cloud of smoke arose. Then one lady in the balcony fainted and several others screamed and rushed from the house, despite the attempts of their male escorts to reassure them. The excitement increased when one of the firemen began cutting away the charred portion of the flooring extending nearly half way across the stage. Dixey, however, signalled to the orchestra to play, which they did in a half dazed fashion.

The extinguisher was kept at work for nearly five minutes, and at last when all was over the "Marquis" nervously exclaimed as he wiped the perspiration from his brow: "This is another hot wave, oh, Adonia! No fire alarm was sent in, and the occurrence was hardly known outside the theatre until the audience had dispersed."

MAIL CLERK TROUBLES.

Another Great Kick Being Made Against Mr. Hurt.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Superintendent of Railway Mail Service Hurt is again the object of attack by subordinates. Some of the latter assert that he is endeavoring to freeze out Republican mail clerks by making such of them as run on roads leading west and south stand an examination for Ohio, whereas they have no more need to learn Ohio than England. His object in doing this, it is alleged, is to make room for Democrats and to save his own official scalp.

It has always been the practice to make things uncomfortable for whoever fills the position that Mr. Hurt at present holds, and bearing this in mind, a reporter called on Mr. Hurt and asked him to explain. He did so by saying that all the clerks coming from the south and west bring in matter for Ohio. Later the "scheme," or list of railroads running to each postoffice in the state, has been revised, and to insure greater efficiency Mr. Hurt directed that these clerks should study the "scheme" and be ready for examination after August 15, an order made all the more reasonable when it is known that no such examination has been held for four years. The needs of the department demand that the clerks shall know their business.

If clerks bringing in mail from the south and west are not able to distribute their Ohio mail on the train it is delayed in the office here ten or twelve hours, and it is to secure competency and prevent delay injurious to the business interests of the country that Mr. Hurt ordered his subordinates to learn their business and be prepared to stand an examination.

TOO HOT FOR HEALTH.

The Death Rate is Steadily Increasing. Poor Babies.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—"Yes, this weather is hard on the babies, and the grown folks, too, for that matter," said Health Officer Rowland. "Cholera morbus is very prevalent, and more than usually fatal. Babies that are teething, or that are troubled with bowel complaints, are particularly liable to be affected."

"And is the death rate among the little ones much greater than is generally the case?" "Yes, it is not only doubled, but tripled, and if this hot weather don't cease it will be even larger. It is very rare in this latitude that we have more than three or at the most four days of extreme weather, either hot or cold, and yet now for six days it has been feverish blazing. Not only that, but there seems to be no hope for anything better immediately, and every day that this heat continues renders the liability of further trouble the more certain. People become run out. The strongest yield to the heat, and their systems become so depleted that they are able to resist very little."

"And how is the general health of the city?" "It is very good; there are no contagious diseases to disturb us. But summer complaints are very prevalent and are working and mischief. I look for a large increase in the death rate all over the country as long as the hot spell continues."

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

The Beginning of the Second Week With Large Attendance.

CONCORD, Mass., July 22.—The second week of the school of philosophy opened with an attendance of over one hundred. Professor W. F. Harris was the speaker, his theme being "Goethe's Faust."

The patrons of the school were agreeably surprised by the appearance on the platform of A. Bronson Alcott, the aged and respected dean of the school, his first appearance in two years.

Among the late arrivals are Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, of Hartford, and Mrs. Sherman, of Chicago. T. B. Sanborn is to speak on Goethe's relation to English literature. Mrs. Sherman, of Chicago, is also to speak.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mrs. Mary Frances Raymond is suing James R. Raymond for absolute divorce. Mrs. Raymond was Miss Mary Frances Hoyt, daughter of Samuel N. Hoyt, brother of the late Jesse Hoyt, the millionaire. She is a niece of Gen. W. T. Sherman. Mrs. Raymond alleges numerous improprieties with other women. Mr. Raymond in his answer makes a like charge against his wife.

POWDER AND MATCH.

GRAFTON, W. Va., July 22.—Jacob Bolinger was engaged in lighting a fuse in Riley & Robinson's quarry, a short distance from town, and carelessly threw the match into a can of powder. It exploded with great force, throwing him several feet and burning him in such a manner that he cannot recover.

ALL HURD.

PE. SKILLING, Minn., July 22.—Gen. Terry has had no confirmation of the reported fight between the Cheyennes and cowboys. The report is not credited at headquarters.

MANNING'S CIRCULAR.

THAT WHICH MAY HELP CONGRESS REVISE THE TARIFF.

Information is Asked of Manufacturers Throughout the Country on a Subject of Interest to Everybody—Washington—National News.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Secretary Manning has caused to be prepared in the treasury a circular of inquiry which has just been sent by him to prominent manufacturers and associations of manufacturers in different parts of the country. It asks information and advice from manufacturers about the best means to prevent undervaluations of imports and other evasions of the tariff laws by which home manufacturers, believing themselves "protected" by high duties, have greatly and variously suffered.

The secretary's intention in instituting this inquiry is to secure information by which the treasury may be the better enabled to discover and prevent undervaluation of imports and other forms of fraud on the revenue, and also to accumulate a mass of valuable information and suggestions from the leading manufacturers of the country upon the general question of tariff revision and reformation for the use of congress when it meets.

Mr. Randall gave notice in an interview on May 18, which attracted universal attention, that in the next congress he desired to help in reforming the tariff. That declaration was equivalent to an announcement that both wings of the Democratic party were agreed on tariff revision.

It has occurred to Secretary Manning that he may save valuable time to congress by gathering beforehand information from manufacturers on certain details of the tariff which affect them, and have it in readiness by December. This is the purpose of the following inquiry:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1885."

"Investigations of the methods of entry and appraisement of imported merchandise have shown that the tariff laws are largely evaded by undervaluation wherever the duties are levied ad valorem. A remedy suggested for this evil is the adoption of specific duties."

"With a view of obtaining information on this subject which may be useful to congress in its legislation, and as an aid in the improvement in the customs revenue system, it is deemed proper to ask the advice of those directly interested in the various industrial arts of the country which may be affected by tariff legislation, and which suffer more or less by reason of defective methods of administration."

You are, therefore, requested to give your views as to the possibility of simplifying the tariff and making the duty specific, so far as applicable to imported articles such as are made or produced in the United States, in which you are interested, and with which you are familiar, with as full information on the subject as you may be pleased to submit."

"It is desirable that, in addition to a schedule showing the rates of specific duty which in your opinion should be levied upon the various kinds and qualities of merchandise embraced therein, the information furnished may cover the following points:

- "1. Commercial or technical designation of the article with sample or samples.
- "2. Cost of production of a given unit of quantity by weight or measure, with the following details as to each kind or quality of article, viz: (a). Cost of materials, character of same (as, for example, if wool, the kind of wool), whether of foreign or domestic origin. If foreign what part of the value represents duties paid thereon.
- "(b). Cost of labor in detail, giving each item specifically and the rates of wages paid.
- "(c). Operating expenses and how distributed.
- "(d). Interest.
- "(e). Other elements of cost not covered by the above.
- "3. Description of buildings and machinery, and amount of capital invested in each.
- "4. If the foreign article of similar kind and quality is subject to ad valorem duty, state as nearly as practicable the specific equivalent per a given unit of weight or measure.
- "5. Mention any exceptional element of advantage or disadvantage in manufacturing, such as location of the factory, with reference to market or means of transportation, accessibility of supplies, nature of the power or kind of machinery used, character of labor employed, rates of wages paid, amount of taxes or exemption from taxes.
- "6. You are also requested to forward such information as you may be able to submit showing the relative cost of manufacture of the same article in the United States and in Europe, particularly with regard to the cost of labor as affected by the rates of wages paid in the different countries. State how much the total cost of a given unit of production is increased in the United States over European countries by reason of the difference in wages paid and the rate of interest on capital employed.
- "7. State also to what extent, within your knowledge of the special trade with which your business is connected, the present laws imposing taxes on the imported article have been evaded and how the same can be corrected, whether by specific duties or a bar-tariff, and to what extent the same industry with which you are connected has suffered from this cause.
- "8. It is not intended that your reply shall be confined to the form or scope of the inquiries above suggested, but you are invited to give the fullest expression of your views on the general subject indicated, in such manner and form as you may deem best.
- "9. Publicity will not be given to names, location or facts relating to the business of individuals or corporations. These will be treated as private if so desired.
- "10. Please reply at your earliest convenient opportunity.

VERY RESPECTFULLY, DANIEL MANNING.

A similar inquiry will be sent to leading importers of merchandise in a few days.

LUCKY MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—With a very few exceptions which cannot now be recalled, the following is a list of the new officials of prominence from Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and West Virginia, appointed to the government departments in this city by the present administration up to date, including heads of divisions and bureaus, chief clerks and other officials, not including those in the classified service nor any below, to which is added the diplomatic changes. The changes in the state department proper have been very few. The list does not include the appointment of officials to fill local offices within the states named:

Ohio got Gen. McCovey, sixth auditor of the treasury; salary \$3,600 per annum.

Thomas J. Brennan, private secretary to the secretary of the treasury; salary \$2,000.

David A. Fisher, special examiner of the department of justice; salary \$6 per day and expenses.

George H. Pendleton, minister to Germany; salary \$17,500.

John B. Stallo, minister to Italy; salary \$17,500.

Jacob Mueller, consul-general to Frankfurt-on-the-Main; salary \$3,000.

John H. Putnam, consul to Honolulu; salary \$4,000.

W. S. Crowell, consul to Amoy, China; salary \$3,500.

William Slade, consul to Brussels; salary \$3,500.

Joseph B. Hughes, consul to Birmingham, England; salary \$3,500.

Sidney Everett, chief of the diplomatic bureau in the state department; salary \$3,000.

Indiana got the following:

John S. Williams, third auditor of the treasury; salary \$3,600.

W. S. Kiser, chief of division in the third auditor's office; salary \$2,000.

W. E. McLean, first deputy commissioner of pensions; salary \$3,600.

W. E. Brandt, qualified surgeon of the interior department; salary \$2,000.

John W. Nichol, law clerk postoffice department; salary \$2,500.

Heber T. May, assistant attorney general; salary \$3,000.

Charles Denby, Minister to China; salary \$13,000.

Rufus McGee, Minister to Sweden and Norway; salary \$7,500.

Bayless W. Hanna, Minister to Argentina; salary \$7,500.

Kentucky has Milton J. Dunham, first comptroller of the treasury; salary \$4,000.

W. Buck, minister to Peru; salary \$3,000.

Boyd Winchester, minister to Switzerland; salary \$3,000.

Warren Green, consul general to Nicaragua; salary \$4,000.

West Virginia has been reorganized as follows:

Joseph S. Miller, commissioner of the fiscal revenue; salary \$6,000.

J. J. S. Hasler, appointment clerk of the interior department; salary \$2,000.

Benjamin Wilson, assistant attorney general; salary \$2,500.

John M. Birch, consul to Nagasaki, Japan; salary \$3,000.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The president has appointed the following postmasters: Charles J. Walden, Fayette, Mo.; vice M. J. Lake resigned; S. N. McCord, Marysville, O.; vice D. Webb resigned; W. H. Morton, Elm, Ind.; vice A. M. Tucker resigned; S. W. Hornebeck, Detroit City, Minn.; vice C. F. Dix resigned; James W. Lauer, Evans, Ia.; vice H. S. Bennett resigned; H. H. Luce, Higginville, Mo.; vice W. J. Leiby resigned; Henry J. Felton, Bloomington, Ind.; vice J. G. McPherson, Jr., resigned.

Secretary Lamar has appointed James A. Munlay, Kentucky, and Clay Taylor, Missouri, special agents of the general and office.

General Grant.

MOUNT MCNEER, N. Y., July 21.—Gen. Grant slept fairly well and said he considerably refreshed. There was a fair pulse although it was not very strong. The general has not carried out the plan of sailing proposed three days ago, and a feeling of depression still hangs over him. The doctor hopes, however, the rest of their night has been sufficient to put the general in a humor for work, in which case the immediate prospect will be to relieve much of the gloom.

Court Marshal.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Court Marshal Paymaster Gen. Smith was removed. At the navy department counsel for the defense presented a demurrer to the principal charge against Smith denying the complicity with Austin P. Brown, or his alleged crooked contract for furnishing the navy department with supplies.

Abandoned.

WHEELING, July 21.—Miss A. Taylor, president of the Wheeling female college, left the city very suddenly. It was transpired she left a number of persons in the lurch. Before she left she promised to satisfy claims amounting to over fifteen hundred dollars, but failed to do so. She is sixty years of age, extremely shrewd, and several years ago aspired to become a lawyer in temperance circles.

Shot Him Dead.

WHEELING, July 21.—Constable A. B. Snayck, of Cable county, went to the case of John T. Blake, a farmer, and levied upon a cow to satisfy an execution. Blake resisted and struck Snayck on the left arm with an axe, inflicting a fearful wound, and was about to repeat it when Snayck shot him dead. Snayck gave himself up.

Stranded.

DETROIT, July 21.—The Carrington opera company is stranded here, and Manager Carrington is missing. Some members of the company have not been paid for weeks, and are destitute. The leading man's claim for unpaid salary is one hundred and fifty dollars. The company has been playing in Detroit for the past three weeks.

Sunstroke.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—John F. F., a workman about forty-seven years of age, was overcome by heat and died at a hospital here. This is the first case of sunstroke recorded here, although for the past two weeks the weather has been unusually hot, the thermometer ranging above ninety degrees eight or ten hours each day.

Italian Murdered.

NEW YORK, July 21.—A row occurred among the Italian laborers employed at the North Hudson Driving park, in which Felice Rainaldi was stabbed and killed. Antonio Colicelli and John Nier, who are supposed to be the murderers, made their escape.

Professor C. S. Richards Dead.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Professor C. S. Richards, L. L. D., dean of the preparatory department of Harvard university, Washington, D. C., has died at the residence of his son, Madison. He was one of the most prominent educators of the country.

The Mexican Guests.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Mr. GAZZAM, chairman of the Citizens committee to receive the Mexican editors, received a telegram stating that they would be here on the morning of the 28th. Arrangements to entertain them properly will be made.

Judge Okey Dying.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21.—The condition of Judge John W. Okey, of the supreme court, at noon was very critical. No hope is entertained of his recovery, and it is given out that his death is only a question of hours.

Killed Him Instantly.

THOT, N. Y., July 21.—John Collapsy and Michael Casey, while intoxicated, engaged in an altercation. Casey drew a pistol, killed Collapsy instantly. Casey was arrested. Both unmarried.

Smallpox.

YANKTON, D. T., July 21.—Smallpox is spreading in an epidemic form at Scotland, among the Russians. Twenty-five cases are reported. Several deaths occurred during the week.